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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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09/881,295

06/13/2001

Charles Michael Pickett

8371-138/SLA1022

6771

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04/07/2006

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EXAMINER

KE, PENG

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2174

DATE MAILED: 04/07/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/881,295

Applicant(s)

PICKETT, CHARLES MICHAEL

Examiner

Peng Ke

Art Unit

2174

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 1/28/06.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 7-11 and 16-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 7-11 and 16-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

This action is responsive to communications: Amendment, filed on 1/28/06.

Claims 7-11 and 16-30 are pending in this application. Claims 7, 16, and 27 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 7, 9-11, 16-18, 20, 22, 25, 27, and 29-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Maeda US Patent 6,791,703.

As per claim 7, Maeda teaches a graphical user interface; comprising:

a primary application adapted to be displayed on a device (column 4, lines 44-63) and adapted to receive a print input selection to indicate a print task to be performed associated with the primary application (column 10, lines 1-column 11, line 25)

a proxy interface adapted to be displayed on the device when the print input selection is received, wherein the proxy interface comprises settings associated with the print task to be performed; and (column 7, lines 6 - column 8, lines 68)

a timeout timer operable to execute the print task using the settings upon expiration of the timer. (column 9, lines 20-68; It is inherent that there is a timer within the scheduler)

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As per claim 9, which is dependent on claim 7, Maeda teaches the graphical user interface of claim 7. Maeda further teaches wherein the timer is hidden. (column 9, lines 20-68, column 21, lines 45-column22, lines 22)

As per claim 10, which is dependent on claim 7, Maeda teaches the graphical user interface of the claim 7. Maeda further teaches wherein the settings are the default settings for the print task. (column 12, lines 11-15)

As per claim 11 (currently amended): The graphical user interface of claim 7, wherein the settings are current settings for the print task. (column 7, lines 32-column 8, lines 68)

As per claim 16, Maeda teaches a method of providing a user interface, the method comprising the steps of:

displaying a proxy interface in response to a print input selection received by a primary application interface, (column 4, lines 44-63)

wherein the print input selection is associated with a print task to be performed, and wherein the proxy interface comprises settings associated with the print task and the proxy interface is adapted to receive a proxy interface input, (column 10, lines 1-column 11, line 25)

starting a timer when the proxy interface is displayed; (column 9, lines 20-68; It is inherent that there is a timer within the scheduler) and

if the timer expires without the proxy interface receiving a proxy interface input, executing the print task using the settings associated with the print task. (column 21, lines 45-column22, lines 22)

As per claim 17, which is dependent on claim 16, Maeda teaches the method of claim 16, Maeda further teaches the method comprising the step of:

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if the proxy interface input is received prior to the expiration of the timer, providing a user interface adapted to receive one or more changes associated with the settings and to stop the timer. (column 11, lines 8-24)

As per claim 18, which is dependent on claim 16, Maeda teaches the method of claim 16. Maeda further teaches wherein the executing of the print task step further comprises the step of sending the print task to a printer. (figure 35, items S705)

As per claim 20, which is dependent on claim 16, Maeda teaches the method of claim 16, wherein the proxy interface further comprises a bar. (figure 32, item “URL Access Confirmation”)

As per claim 22, which is dependent on claim 16, Maeda teaches the method of claim 16. Maeda further teaches wherein the primary application is adapted to receive primary application input while the proxy interface is displayed. (column 19, lines 32-52)

As per claim 25, which is dependent on claim 17, Maeda teaches the method of claim 17. Maeda further teaches wherein the provided user interface is part of the proxy interface. (figure 11, items Book Mark)

As per claim 27, it is rejected with the same rationale as claim 16. Supra.

As per claim 29, which is dependent on claim 27, it is of the same scope as claim 17.
Supra

As per claim 30, which is dependant on claim 27, it is of the same scope as claim 22.
Supra.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 8, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maeda US Patent 6,791,703 in view of McCoy et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,526,575

As per claim 8, Maeda teaches the graphical user interface of claim 7. However, he fails to teach the timer is visible on the graphical user interface.

McCoy teaches a graphical user interface wherein time is visible on the graphical user Interface (see McCoy, figure 14, "Starts In" timer)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include the graphical user interface of McCoy with the graphical user interface of Maeda in order to alert the user of the time remaining on the timer.

As per claim 21, Maeda teaches the method of claim 16. However, Maeda fails to teach the proxy interface further comprising an interface located on the periphery of the primary application window.

McCoy teaches the proxy interface further comprising an interface located on the periphery of the primary application window (see McCoy, figure 14, "Starts In" timer)

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It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include the graphical user interface of McCoy with the graphical user interface of Maeda in order to alert the user of the time remaining on the timer.

Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maeda US Patent 6,791,703 in view of Damouth et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,333,255.

As per claim 19, Maeda teaches the method of claim 16. However, he fails to teach wherein the proxy interface is presented as a transparent overlay.

Damouth teaches an interface is presented as a transparent overlay. (column 9, lines 3-15)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include the graphical user interface of Damouth with the graphical user interface of Maeda in order to allow users to view two interfaces at once.

Claims 23 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maeda US Patent 6,791,703 in view of Buxton et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,469,714.

As per claim 23, Maeda teaches the method of claim 16. Maeda fail to teach wherein the primary application is a document creating application.

Buxton teaches primary application is a document creating application. (column 2, lines 42-column 3, line 11)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include the graphical user interface of Buxton with the graphical user interface of Maeda in order to allow users to create and modify the document.

As per claim 28, which is dependent on claim 27, it is of the same scope as claim 23.
Supra.

Claims 24 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maeda US Patent 6,791,703 in view of Tilt US Patent 5,363,481.

As per claim 24, Maeda teaches the method of claim 16. However, he fails to teach wherein the proxy interface is closed when the timer expires.

Tilt teaches an interface is closed when the timer expires. (column 2 ,lines 10-55)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include the graphical user interface of Tilt with the graphical user interface of Maeda in order to provide users with a improved method of viewing.

As per claim 26, Maeda teaches the method of claim 17. However, he fails to teach further comprising the step of restarting the timer.

Tilt teaches the step of restarting the timer. (column 2, lines 23-32)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include the graphical user interface of Tilt with the graphical user interface of Maeda in order to provide users with a improved method of viewing.

Response To Argument

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 7-11 and 16-30 have been considered but are deemed to be moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peng Ke whose telephone number is (571) 272-4062. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th and Alternate Fridays 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine L. Kincaid can be reached on (571) 272-4063. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Peng Ke

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